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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

MEMORIES.
With Memory to spur me on
Of lovely things in days now gone
I still can find a genial glow
E'en in the chains of present woe.
(Copyright, 1916.)

Of course it is possible that the process
providing the G. O. P. with a strong candidate
will weaken the Supreme Court bench.

A clergyman estimates that \$1,000,000 a day is
spent in New York City. A great many laymen
would place the figures much higher, but it all
depends on the definition of dissipation.

A woman accuses her husband of throwing a
dozen or so fresh country eggs at her. But pos-
sibly he earns good wages and feels that he can
afford an occasional extravagance of that sort.

Col. Roosevelt has been so absorbed in his
devotion to the G. O. P. of late that it is diffi-
cult to see how he can possibly get the Bull
Moose up to a race if the Elephant throws him
at Chicago.

If the mass of statistics submitted to Congress
by the Federal Trade Commission constitutes
only its preliminary report on the rise in price
of gasoline, it will be a long and tedious task to
get to the revelations.

The German minister of war informs the
Reichstag that the daily official reports of the
progress of the war are true. Are assurances of
that sort increasing at home, too, and are they
as effective as in the United States?

The fact that thirty students at Wellesley are
performing mental tasks to help pay their college
expenses suggests that perhaps the country is not
quite so badly off for domestic talent as Senator
Smoot intimated in his recent speech.

A New Jersey justice holds that when a violent
assault is made upon a man, endangering his
life, he is not justified in killing his antagonist,
if he can escape by running. Many persons, how-
ever, have an aversion to being shot in the back.

The Mexican government, fearing a serious
crop shortage, is offering \$1,000 prizes for the
best tilled fields, which is a step in the right
direction, if only the bandits will keep their
hands off long enough for the judges to reach a
decision.

A Kentucky delegate at large to the Republican
national convention, who, while instructed for
Fairbanks, admits that he is working for the
nomination of Hughes, has been summoned to
Oyster Bay. Such keen competition for his ser-
vices is difficult to understand.

A New York judge in denying a woman a di-
vorce because he regarded her charges as trivial,
intimated also that he thought she would be very
foolish to give up such a good thing as her hus-
band appeared to be. Perhaps the husband will
now feel encouraged to try his luck.

The Court of Customs Appeal is to decide
whether shears used to clip the wool from sheep
are to pay customs duty as scissors or as agri-
cultural implements. Not all the sheep-shearers
in the country will be interested in the decision.
In Wall Street they use hot air or an alluring
prospective.

The State Department asked for a special ap-
propriation of \$150,000 to be distributed among
United States consuls in both belligerent and neu-
tral countries of Europe, who have been hit by
tremendous increases in the cost of living. The
House Committee on Foreign Affairs, however,
has reduced the amount to \$100,000, which is an-
other example of the queer notions of economy
prevailing in the House.

A woman arrested in New Jersey on a charge
of witchcraft asks: "If I'm a witch, why don't
they hang of burn me? They are threatening to
fine me \$50." She should have a care. In New
Jersey they sentenced a child to a long term in
prison for shooting at a rabbit in his mother's
vegetable garden and punished a man for giving
a bottle of milk to the mother of a hungry child
on Sunday.

William Barnes not only denies the report that
he said Col. Roosevelt probably would be nomi-
nated and that in that event he would support
him, but expresses the opinion that "Mr. Roose-
velt is an enemy of the American people and the
most pernicious influence in this country upon
the public mind—not even excepting Mr. Bryan."
The Colonel passed Mr. Barnes a similar com-
pliment some time ago, and not being able to con-
vert it into an asset he has simply handed it
back.

Public Sentiment and Lynching.

In conjunction with the Southern Sociological
Congress, which meets in New Orleans this week,
the Southern Conference for Education and In-
dustry, composed of university professors and of-
ficials, judges, lawyers, and others, will devote
two days to the consideration of measures for the
creation of a stronger and more active public
sentiment in favor of the preservation of law and
order in the South, which it is hoped may result
in the suppression of the crime of lynching. This
is a movement which will command the support
of the better class of citizens of the Southern
States, who have long recognized that mob violence
is not only a stain upon the reputation of the
South, but that it retards the material progress
of a whole rich section of the country by
diminishing enterprise and investment for the de-
velopment of its resources.

Though lynching is still all too prevalent in
several of the Southern States, none has even ap-
proached the hideous record of Georgia in the
past year. In that State more than a score of
persons were put to death by mobs in 1915, and
to its shame it must be said that the hand of the
law was either not stretched forth to stay or to
punish, or proved itself too weak for the task. It
is incredible that public sentiment even in
Georgia would refuse to support a governmental
policy that would undertake to stop lynching by
the use of all the force at command, if necessary,
or to hunt down and punish as they deserve the
perpetrators of such crimes as could not be pre-
vented. If the people would disapprove the drastic
application of the law to the lynchers, then this
Southern Conference for Education and Industry
would have before it a hard if not a hopeless
task. Certainly its accomplishment would require
years.

It is more reasonable to believe, however, that
the obstacle to success is not so formidable, that
all that is needed is to arouse public sentiment
from a state that passively accepts lynching as a
necessary evil of no great importance to a realiza-
tion of the truth that it is a blot upon our civil-
ization that can be wiped out at the command of
the people to their representatives in control of
the State governments. These officials would
abolish lynching had they reason to fear that the
people would turn them out discredited if they
failed. It is not to be believed that the majority
of the people of the South approve of lynching;
they simply fail emphatically to express disap-
approval of it.

If the conference at New Orleans can inspire
them to lift their voices so that they will be heard
and understood by those charged with the duty of
enforcing the laws, the South may be redeemed
in time to point accusing finger at Mexico.

A New Reform in Kansas.

A new reform has been inaugurated in Kan-
sas. "A woman who votes" announces in the
Emporia Gazette that men shall no longer smoke
at banquets in Kansas. The women vote and
hold office in Kansas, and the Emporia Gazette
is the official register of reform. This declara-
tion must be official.

The outlook is ominous for the men of Kan-
sas. They have lost their appetite for quinine
because they have nothing in which to take it,
and now they are to be denied their one remain-
ing stimulant which makes a banquet tolerable. If
they want to smoke, they must return to early
practice and go out behind the barn and smoke in
secret where no woman can see them.

There is hope in the speech of Alfalfa Bill
Murray, delivered in the House of Representatives
not long ago, that this new Kansas reform
will not spread beyond State boundaries. Mr.
Murray is from the neighboring reform State of
Oklahoma, and says every people have their
stimulants, but tobacco is the most universal be-
cause it is the foundation of the home, religion,
prosperity and peace. It has been the single
standard of coinage, the support of the ministry,
the payment for wives brought over to the bache-
lors in Jamestown, and the charm against deficits
in the Treasury. Where tobacco smoke ascends,
it is a pillar of promise pointing toward civilization.

Alfalfa Bill was no doubt a little extravagant
and began the history of tobacco some centuries
too early, especially in the haunts of civilization
and Christianity. It was a favorite weed among
the savages of America long before Columbus
came, but it did not find its way to Europe and
the use of the world until the agents of Sir Wal-
ter Raleigh carried the seeds to Europe. It was
from heathendom it spread into the world, and
like most things associated with the devil, its
popularity grew and spread in spite of prohibition
laws, excommunications, the knout, and even capital
punishment.

The women of Kansas have more historic
foundation for their opposition to tobacco as an
agent of sin and savagery than has Alfalfa Bill
for his eulogies on the weed; but who will deny,
outside of Kansas, that it is the foundation of
peace in the home as well as the solace for glutton-
ous feasts called banquets? In Kansas it may
be different, because Kansas is different. They
love everything in Kansas which other people
hate; they even loved Populism in the Sunflower
State, and they now call it Progressivism. So it
would be unfair to the men in Kansas to
judge them by any ordinary tobacco standard.
They may be able to aid digestion by jumping
the rope or imitating Billy Sunday, after dinner.
But, the men of Kansas may have lost hope
since it was proposed that the suffragists of New
York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts should
emigrate to Kansas so they could vote and hold
office. It was Mary Ellen Lease or some other
Kansas Populist, who once proposed to abolish
man in Kansas; that may be the ultimate aim of
this new reform inaugurated at Emporia.

The Kansas men may turn to Skylock as they
see their cigars, pipes and smoking tobacco taken
from them and say: "You take my house when
you do take the prop that doth sustain my house;
you take my life when you do take the means
whereby I live." But what will become of Bill

White, Victor Murdock and Joe Bristow? Are
they to be regarded as supermen and remain to
act as publicity agents against mere men?

Eye Strain.

By JOHN D. BARRY.
Dr. George M. Gould, of Atlantic City, N. J.,
is the author of a little pamphlet I have just been
reading, on the subject of "Eye Strain and Occu-
pational Disease." It offers important and start-
ling information, of interest to every one of us.

Civilization has stolen upon the race so gradu-
ally that we have not been sufficiently alive to its
dangers. One reason may be that we have been
so proud of the progress, of the achievements.
Perhaps here we find a reverse illustration of the
old adage of "no loss without its gain." It may
well be that there is no gain without its loss. To
all of us it is surely plain that, by getting away
from nature, we have been made to suffer. There
is a certain pathos in our efforts to return to what
we call "the simple life." As a matter of fact, life
has become so complicated and specialized that,
for nearly every one, there is apparently little
chance of escape. The best we can do is to ad-
just ourselves to the conditions. Often, when we
are ill at ease or sick, we vaguely wonder what
can be the matter. In finding a name for our
trouble we are inclined to delude ourselves into
thinking that we have discovered the cause. In
many instances the cause is due to our inability to
adjust ourselves to the conditions of our lives.
The secret of wise and happy living seems to be
the secret of adjustment.

Doctor Gould takes a special interest in the ef-
fect of occupations on health and on efficiency
and mental and moral well-being. He knows that
we are influenced very largely by what we do, and
he never fails to keep in mind the inter-depend-
ence of the various parts of the physical organ-
ism. In his paper he points out that physicians
and investigators are inclined to forget the old
fable of the belly and its members. We can all
follow him when he says that "the symptoms of
one organ may indicate that another organ is out
of joint," and, though we are constantly reminded
of this truth in our daily experience, we are slow
to profit by it and to accept its warnings.

After long investigation, Doctor Gould has
been impressed by the deep sympathy that exists
between the eyes and the whole organism. We
like, occasionally, to quote the poetical saying that
the "eyes are the windows of the soul." So they
are. But they are very sensitive windows, and
like all sensitive things, they get out of order
very easily. On them civilization has put a fearful
strain. They have been shamefully abused.
By getting sick, they created an immense amount
of havoc in the world. Doctor Gould points out
that trouble with the eyeballs may directly beget
diseases in the brain, in the stomach, and in the
spinal column. As a result of such diseases, there
may be a complete disintegration, leading to nerv-
ous breakdown, neurasthenia, even to insanity.

An elaborate study among many kinds of
workers has convinced this authority that the use
of the eyes in close work makes the severest
strain. The trouble is likely to be aggravated by
the abnormal position of the head and the body,
particularly when habitually maintained. With
proper teaching in schools much of the evil might
be obviated; but, unfortunately, in this matter the
school authorities have been both ignorant and
neglectful. However, among educators, just now
there is an increasing realization of responsibility.
In many schools throughout the country they are
insisting on a strict examination of the eyes of
children. It really should be one of the first
things done to a child on entering school.

In regard to children, Doctor Gould makes a
revelation that will startle most of us. He esti-
mates that probably 6 per cent of children are
left-handed. The cause, he maintains, does not
lie in their hands, but in their eyes. They are left-
handed because they are left-eyed. For this reason
it is wrong for teachers and parents to try to
make left-handed children right-handed. Then,
too, the positions that children assume at their
desks in school does a great deal of mischief to
the eyes as well as to the spine. "Not one good
school desk," says the doctor, "exists in the
United States." He means that school desks are
not built in a way to enable the children to take
a healthy position in bending over their work. As
a result of wrong conditions, a great many of the
children, through weakness of the eyes, show
nervous disorders. Many have spinal curvature.
These troubles may be almost totally prevented
by right training and by the use of scientific
glasses.

Much of the apparent incompetence and dull-
ness in children may be traced to the eyes, as well
as much of the criminality. Here we find the
doctor touching on a point that is interesting
scientists more and more, the relation between
criminality and health, a subject of immense
practical and ethical importance.

The investigations of Doctor Gould led him to
make careful studies of the effect on the eyes of
telephone work. He estimated that in this coun-
try there were about 125,000 telephone girls.
Their average term of service, he found, to be
about three years or less. Before that time many
of them found their health injured. Nine-tenths
of their trouble, according to the doctor, was due
to their range eye work on their switchboards,
without scientific spectacles.

Our carelessness in regard to the eyes has ob-
viously been the cause of many woes. As soon
as we become alive to them, we shall perceive the
importance of systematically checking these evils
and giving relief to a majority of people from un-
necessary suffering.

"Who's Loony Now?"
The State of Massachusetts spends over
\$4,000,000 a year for the care and support of its
insane people, and it must build more places to
keep them, says Secretary Briggs of the State
board of insanity, before the legislative commit-
tee on public institutions, in favor of a bill which
appropriates \$1,000,000 for a new insane hospital
for the metropolitan district. There are about
6,000 insane patients from the metropolitan dis-
trict, and half of them from Boston. It is a won-
der that so few as 3,000 have been marked crazy
in Boston. The grading is wrong for sure. The
democracy should not hide the incompetents that
way. It prevents the sane voters getting a chance
to turn Boston into a real Massachusetts city.—
Worcester Telegram.

A Significant Increase.
It might be well for the Department of Com-
merce to call the notable increase in shipping cor-
porations, which it has observed, to the attention
of the fellows that are boosting the administra-
tion's shipping bill.—Indianapolis News.

OUR COPY-
OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

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No one who thought justly or toler-
antly could think that the veritable
overthrow of civilization in the South
had been foreseen or desired by the
men who had followed Mr. Stevens
and Mr. Wade and Mr. Morton in their
policy of rule or ruin.

That handful of leaders it was, how-
ever, hard to acquit of the charge of
knowing and calculating the ruinous
consequences of what they had plan-
ned. They would take counsel of mod-
eration neither from northern men nor
from southern. They were proof
against both fact and reason in their
determination to "put the white South
under the heel of the black South."

They did not know the region with
which they were dealing. Northern
men who did know it tried to inform
them of its character and of the dan-
ger and folly of what they were un-
dertaking; but they refused to be in-
formed, did not care to know, were in
any case fixed upon the accomplish-
ment of a single object.

Their colleagues, their followers,
kept, many of them, a cooler mind, a
more prudent way of thought, but
could not withstand them. They, too,
were ignorant of the South. They
saw but a little way into the future,
had no means of calculating the effects
of these drastic measures would be
upon the life and action of the
South, and lacked even the knowl-
edge of mere human nature which
might have served them instead of an
acquaintance with the actual men they
were dealing with.

They had not foreseen that to give
the suffrage to the negroes and with-
hold it from the more capable white
men would bestow political power, not
upon the negroes, but upon white ad-
venturers, as much the enemies of the
one race as of the other.

In that day of passion, indeed, they
had not stopped to speculate what the
effects would be. Their object had
been to give the negro political power,
in order that he might defend his
own rights, as voters everywhere
else might defend theirs. They had
not reckoned of consequences; for a little

while they had not cared what they
might beget.

They had prepared the way for the
ruin of the South, but they had hardly
planned to ruin it.

News of what was going on in the
South was not slow to make its way
to the ears of the country at large;
but the northern newspapers, per-
haps at first refused to credit what
they heard. Men dismissed the re-
ports with an easy laugh, as simply
the South's cry of exasperation that
the negro should have been given the
ballot and the power to rule.

But incredulity grew more and more
difficult, the accounts of what was
going on grew more and more circum-
stantial; proof came close upon the
heels of rumor; and opinion began to
veer unsteadily.

It shifted not only because of the
disquieting news that came from the
South, but also because of the desper-
ate strain the government itself was
put to at Washington by reason of
the open breach and warfare between
the President and Congress.

The masterful men who led the con-
gressional majority had not contented
themselves with putting such laws as
they chose upon the President, but
spite the President's vetoes; they had
gone much further and taken steps to
make the President a mere figure-head
even in administration, and put them-
selves in virtual control of the ex-
ecutive personnel of the government.

Along with the Reconstruction Act
of 1867, which placed the governments
of the southern States in their hands,
they had forced through, over the
heads of the President and the Senate,
the Tenure of Office Act. Therefore
the power of removal from office ex-
cept by the advice and with the con-
sent of the Senate.

It gave even to Cabinet officers a
fixed tenure of four years. They
could be dismissed within the four
years of the presidential term only by
the consent of the Senate.

Tomorrow: The Impeachment Epi-
sode.

THE HERALD'S ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT
Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published
in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect
upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Depart-
ment, is granted Capt. Charles E. Wheatley, Quar-
termaster Corps, with permission to visit China and
Japan.

First Lieut. Byron Q. Jones, aviation officer,
Signal Corps, is announced as one of those that re-
quire him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial
flights from April 7.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission
to visit the Philippines, is granted to
Lieut. Colonel W. H. B. Jones, who will proceed from
Columbus, Ohio, to Chicago, Ill., and take station
at the latter place.

First Lieut. Wiley K. Dawson, Twenty-first In-
fantry, is relieved from duty at the Walter Reed Gen-
eral Hospital, D. C., and will proceed to
his former station.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect
upon his relief from duty at the United States
Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is granted
Capt. Francis L. Parker, Twelfth Cavalry.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, Twenty-sixth In-
fantry, is relieved from duty at the Walter Reed Gen-
eral Hospital, D. C., and will proceed to
his former station.

First Lieut. John W. Simpson, Twelfth Field Artil-
lery, is extended two months.

So much of paragraph 4, Special Order, No. 46,
April 10, 1916, War Department, as relates to First
Lieut. John B. Bartlett, Medical Reserve Corps, is
revoked.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect
upon his relief from duty at the United States
Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is granted
First Lieut. James A. Brice, Coast Artillery Corps.

By direction of the President, as much of para-
graph 1, Special Order, No. 46, April 10, 1916, War
Department, as relates to Capt. William T. Patton,
U. S. A., retired, is revoked, and he will resume
his duties at the University of Washington, Seattle,
Wash.

Capt. Robert J. Reaney, Eighth Cavalry, detailed
to the Quartermaster Corps, to take effect April 7.

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